

WILSON'S CHRISTMAS 'MY GREATEST DAY'

President Is Moved as He
Speaks to American Battle
Veterans at Langres.

HE DINES WITH OFFICERS
Plan to Mess With Enlisted
Men Fails—Stop Cars
to Get Flowers.

By the Associated Press.
CHAMPAIGN, Dec. 25 (delayed).—Presi-
dent Wilson to-day pledged himself to
the American troops in the field to at-
tain a peace which would preserve the
fruits of the sacrifices they have made.

Standing with bare head in a field,
near Langres, over which Caesar had
marched with his legions centuries
ago, the President told 10,000 Ameri-
can infantrymen that, now they had
done their part to win the ideals for
which America entered the war, they
could depend upon him to see that
they were preserved.

French Cheer and Cheer.

The President came up from Paris
to pass Christmas with the men who
have had such a great part in the win-
ning of the war. Historic old Cham-
paign, headquarters of the American
Army, did itself proud in its reception.
In its homely way it rivalled Paris
and in the depth of its sincerity it
equaled it.

The oldest inhabitant was out with
his aged old silk hat, the prettiest lit-
tle girl was out in her native costume.
The streets were lined with American
and French troops and the sidewalks
were choked with Frenchmen cheer-
ing themselves hoarse.

The noise grew so loud of the houses
were filled with folks from the coun-
tryside who cared nothing for the raw
cold wind or for the occasional rain.
"Ray cloudbanks shut out the sun
and the ground was sodden. But there
was no dampness in the welcome. Cham-
paign simply went wild. The American
troops, muddy, cold and soaked, but
happy, seemed just as enthusiastic as
the country people.

Tablet Commemorates Visit.

The President's train arrived at 9
o'clock in the morning and the party
went at once to the City Hall, where
there was a formal reception, some
speeches and the presentation of flowers.
The President, who had been invited
to dine at the City Hall, could not
attend to the small room, which al-
ready had in place a tablet commemo-
rating the President's visit. There were
speeches, all in French, by the General
commanding the district, the Mayor and
Prefect.

The President nodded appreciatively
and smiled from time to time. As he
began to make his reply the military
band in the square outside broke into
the strains of "The Battle Hymn of the
Republic" and the President spoke to
the dramatic accompaniment of the
tones of the famous old American
fighting hymn.

The preliminary ceremony soon was
over, and the President and his party
took motor cars to Langres, where
selected troops from six divisions were
waiting to be reviewed. They were
gathered in a field which might be likened
geographically to the battlefield of
Gettysburg. It lies on a gentle slope be-
tween two elevations, with a range of
hills on either side and a road running
along the top of one of them.

Just as the caravan came up on the
crest overlooking the troops a very old
French woman standing at the roadside
frantically waved her arms and
cried out in a hoarse voice to give
to Mrs. Wilson. The long line of cars
had swept on, showering the drenched
old woman with mud, when the Presi-
dent caught the situation and stopped
the line, sent a Colonel back through
the mud to get the old lady's flowers.

Pershing Presents Army.

A temporary boardwalk had been
built over the quagmire of the reviewing
field to the stand, and there the Presi-
dent took his place, surrounded by Gen.
Pershing, Mrs. Wilson, Rear Admiral
Barnes, Gen. Liggett, Gen. Alexander
and Gen. Hale, commanding the Twenty-
second Division. A raw wind swept the
face with a vicious bite, and while the
band was playing the members of the
Presidential party were glad to stamp
down.

Gen. Pershing opened the ceremony
with a brief speech in which he pre-
sented "the victorious army" to the
President.

The President addressed the troops as
"my fellow countrymen" and a silence
which he characterized as the quiet of
peace, settled down over the spot as
every man of the 10,000 stood at atten-
tion and strained to catch the Presi-
dent's words.

As the President spoke he was un-
interrupted, except for the occasional
singing of a handsome French home-
land by a clerical, which stood
clumping in the mud. For a moment as
he spoke the sun broke through a rift
in the clouds and lit up the scene.
The President spoke for about five
minutes, earnestly and as loudly as he
could. Probably half the troops heard
him. They all seemed to recognize the
significance of the occasion. There
stood before them an American
President, the first in history to review
his American army on foreign soil.
There stood a President for whom no
like privilege had been available since
Lincoln stood on the firing line with
his troops north of Washington. Cer-
tainly no other President of modern
times had reviewed so large a body of
fighting men fresh from the battlefields.

Every Man a Battle Veteran.

Langres is not a battlefield; it is not
a devastated section of France. As a
matter of fact it has not seen a battle
for more than 100 years. It is one of
the regions of the country saved from
the ravages of the invading hordes by
the men who were reviewed by the
President there to-day.

That this reviewing place does not
stand on the rim of the crater of a vol-
cano did not diminish the significance
of the event. For every man taking
part in the review had seen action.
War crimes were plentiful, the men
had been through all and were veterans
in every sense of the word.

There was an unmistakable flash of
whispered pride in the President's eyes
and a catch in his throat as he looked
at them and remarked what a privilege
it would be to have been one of them.
The moment the President finished
the review was over, men, guns, horses
and dogs. The headquarters band be-
gan with a French air, then switched
to "The Stars and Stripes Forever."
"The Swanee River," "Maryland" and
"Dixie."

The notes of the American airs were
wafted over the bleak fields to the blue
hills in the background as the men be-
gan to move, marching in company front
formation, wheeling past the reviewing
stand, once right.

At the close of the review Gen. Alex-

ander stepped up to the stand and pre-
sented Mr. Wilson with one of the little
silk statues of Liberty which the men
of the Seventy-seventh wear on their
shoulders to denote their devotion.

Dines With N. E. Officers.

The President and party then re-
entered the motor cars, going to Christ-
mas dinner with the officers of the
Twenty-sixth Division, composed entirely
of New England troops. Dinner was
served in one of the empty wards of an
old French hospital several miles away.
It had been the President's wish and
plan to dine with the troops themselves,
but in the crush of arrangements some-
thing went wrong and the plan was
not carried out.

The President seemed to enjoy the
dinner none the less. It consisted of
army bread without butter. Roast tur-
key with dressing, boiled onions, French
lettuce and coffee without cream. All
was served in the simplest style.
The headquarters band gave the
President four ruffles and four flourishes
when he came. When he went away he
simply waved his hand to all, and with
a smile said: "Good-by. I hope to
see you again soon."

From dinner the President went on a
tour of the nearby neighbor-
hood, all in the most simplest style.
The headquarters band gave the
President four ruffles and four flourishes
when he came. When he went away he
simply waved his hand to all, and with
a smile said: "Good-by. I hope to
see you again soon."

The President thought it was a great
day for them, and the Americans were
it was no less great for them.
The American troops in the vicinity who
were not concerned in the review were
somewhere to see what was going on.

AUSTRO-GERMANS LOOK TO ENTENTE

Seitz, Socialist Leader, Calls
Overthrow of Hapsburgs
a "Bright Spot."

VIENNA, Dec. 24 (delayed).—The
only bright spot in the "tragedy of
Austria" was the release of the coun-
try from the Hapsburg autocracy, de-
clared Karl Seitz, leader of the Ger-
man Socialists in Austria and Presi-
dent of the National Assembly of Ger-
man Austria, in an interview to-day.

The fate of German Austria was
especially tragic, he said, because she
had been accused wrongfully of kind-
ling the war. History would prove, he
declared, that the German Austrians
had no expansive aspirations against
the Slavs and always had opposed the
action which started the war. No
country in the world, he said, had suf-
fered more from brutality and persecu-
tion at the hands of the military
class as had German Austria.

Favors Federation.

A federation of nations comprising
former Austria-Hungary perhaps
would be desirable in the interests of
capitalists, Herr Seitz continued, but
such a thing was impossible for a long
time, not only because the Czechoslo-
vakians now are fighting against the
Germans but owing to the insuper-
able difficulties of arranging common
customs, taxation, finance and traffic
systems, to say nothing of the diffi-
culty of language.

German Austria, however, cannot
exist alone because of her geographical
position and because the arteries of
traffic unite her with south Ger-
many and thence with all of Germany,
upon whom Austria, owing to her
needs for coal and capital, is depend-
ent for restoration.

Says Food Is Needed.

The German Austrian Republic,
which had not yet been recognized by
the Entente as an independent State,
Herr Seitz declared, was faced with
the greatest difficulties concerning
food supply, raw material and capital.
It would hardly be possible to main-
tain this State economically without
a loan from the Entente.

Herr Seitz continued, with which
the revolution in Austria had been
achieved had done much to restrain
the spread of Bolshevism in Germany.
Entente subjects who had remained
in Austria throughout the war, he
said, had suffered no ill treatment
from the people of German Austria,
France or America. Herr Seitz ex-
pressed hope that with the conclusion
of peace any hatred against the Ger-
mans in Austria would cease.

IMMIGRATION RULE TO AID PALESTINE

Poole Convention Makes
Plans for New State.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Resolutions
providing for the regulation of im-
migration to the proposed Jewish Repub-
lic of Palestine and for the country's
political, industrial and economic re-
lations were adopted by the Poole Con-
vention in session here to-day. The
resolutions urge the new republic be
affiliated with the proposed league of
nations and express the hope that
England will allow the Jews to estab-
lish their own government in Palestine.
The resolutions provide for the re-
habilitation of Palestine through a
cooperative form of government and
direct that the immigration shall be
under the supervision of a national
organization to which emigrants shall
pay a certain sum in order to become
members of the cooperative govern-
mental system. It was suggested in
the resolutions that emigrants be
compelled to remain in the new state
for at least two years and that He-
brew and Yiddish be the recognized
languages.

The Poole Zion, or Jewish working

men's party in America, was re-
presented by a delegation of its mem-
bers to a fund to be deposited in a bank
in Palestine to expedite the work of
settlement.

"Sweeten it with Domino"



SINN FEINERS PLAN TO CALL ASSEMBLY

Those Recently Elected Will
Refuse to Take Seats in
House of Commons.

DEMAND INDEPENDENCE

"America" Was Favorite
Theme of All Parties Dur-
ing Election Fight.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
DUBLIN, Dec. 26.—The Sinn Fein
victory over the Nationalists in the
recent Parliamentary elections ex-
ceeded the highest hopes of the Sinn
Feiners. It is believed that when the
final count is made on December 28
the Sinn Feiners will have won a ma-
jority of the Irish seats. In fact be-
fore the election they had gained
twenty-five seats because the Nation-
alists did not oppose them.

The Sinn Feiners elected to the
House of Commons will not take their
seats. They will forfeit the £5 which
they had to post as an election fee
and which is refundable only when a
member takes his oath and his seat.
The immediate purpose of the Sinn
Feiners, according to one of their
most prominent leaders, is to convoke
an Irish Nationalist Assembly early
in January. The assembly would draft
a national constitution for Ireland,
which would be laid before a confer-
ence of all nations.

Ask Separate Republic.

Complete separation and a republic
wholly independent of Great Britain is
baldly claimed by some Sinn Feiners.
The policy of the Sinn Feiners is re-
ported to be all or nothing, and it is be-
lieved the success of the Sinn Fein has
been because a moderate settlement of
the Irish question has not yet been
reached. The difficulties in the way of
a home rule agreement still persist.
Various plans have been suggested to
bring about home rule, but none has
substantial backing from any organized
party in Ireland.

Meanwhile the Government in Ireland
is concerned mostly with the problem
of the reconstruction of industry after
the war and plans are being prepared
for the expenditure of money in Ireland
for industrial and agricultural improve-
ment. Viscount French, the Lord Lieu-
tenant, and the Secretary for Ireland,
Mr. Shortt, are in accord with this
policy, which may be affected ad-
versely by the absence of Irish mem-
bers from Parliament if the Sinn Fein-
ers carry out their threat.

Election day came, and the Sinn Fein-
ers having an advantage over the Na-
tionalists in being returned unopposed
from twenty-five constituencies. The
Nationalists made a weak fight in many
districts, and failed entirely to contest
such moderate constituencies as Carlow.

Made Use of Slogan.

The Sinn Fein leaders made valuable
political use of the continued imprison-
ment of their leaders on a charge of
complicity in a German plot. Many of
the interned Sinn Fein were nominated
for Parliament and the cry of "Vote
for the men unjustly in jail" was raised
in their behalf. The Nationalists helped
this by repudiating the suggestion of a
German plot.

In Ulster Cardinal Logue was a leader
in organizing opposition to the followers
of Sir Edward Carson. With Catholic
Bishops and others he allotted the eight
doubtful seats in Ulster equally between
the Sinn Feiners and the Nationalists
and called upon the supporters of each
party to vote against the Carsonites.
Cardinal Logue, who has condemned
the Sinn Fein policy as "foolish and dis-
astrous," announced his intention to vote
for the Sinn Fein candidate. This was
another bomb in the ranks of the Na-
tionalists, who were weakened further
by the support given the Sinn Fein by
Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, Bishop
Fogarty of Killarney, Bishop Hallinan of
Limerick and Bishop Cohan of Cork.

All Look to America.

Appeals to America played a great
part in the contest on both sides. The
Nationalist leaders recalled that the
Sinn Feiners had insulted the American
flag and supported Germany. The
Sinn Feiners minimized the reports of
insults and repudiated allegations of pro-
Germanism by claiming they were only
pro-Irish. No speech was complete with-
out a reference to the Irish in America.

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and Equipment.

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REDS IN BERLIN SEIZE MINISTRY

Continued from First Page.

600 of the 2,000 sailors would be paid
off and discharged.
The controversy reached a climax
late Monday afternoon when a delega-
tion of sailors marched to the head-
quarters of the Weis in Unter den Linden
to protest against his alleged hostile
attitude. Weis summoned the Republi-
can Guard, which opened fire on the
sailors with machine guns as soon as
it arrived.

The sailors then attacked the head-
quarters and captured Weis and his
aide. About the same time a crowd of
sailors marched to the Chancellors
palace for the purpose of interpellat-
ing the Ebert-Haase Cabinet. The
members of the Cabinet were detain-
ed for two hours. Premier Ebert,
fearing that an attempt was being
made to overthrow the Cabinet, sum-
moned the Potsdam Guards.

Ebert Averts an Armed Clash.

Three companies of infantry and a
battery of field artillery presently ap-
peared behind the palace, behind the
iron gates of which were eighty sail-
ors with machine guns. The troops
demanded that the sailors disarm and
disband.
It appeared for a while that a se-
rious clash was impending, but Pre-
mier Ebert finally mounted a motor
truck and announced that the Govern-
ment wanted both armed forces to
withdraw.

The Cabinet, he said, was satisfied
to dispense with further protection. A
long controversy as to which side
should move first was settled by the
simultaneous departure of both the
guards and sailors, but in opposite
directions.

Weis had been particularly obnoxious
to the radicals and there had been
strong rivalry between the Republi-
can Guard under his leadership and
the public safety police organized
by the Independent Socialists. Both
organizations probably will be sup-
ported by mounted troops, which are
now stationed in local barracks.

Herrmann Molkenbuehr, former head
of the soldiers' section of the executive
committee of the Soldiers and Work-
men's Council, has been appointed
military commander in Berlin in suc-
cession to Weis.

Palace and Stables Damaged.

Both the Red Palace and the former
royal stables were damaged externally
by the artillery and machine gun fire
of the opposing factions. The north
façade of the palace shows two big
gaps made by seven centimeter shells.

CAIRO-DELHI FLIGHT MADE IN 47 HOURS

Plane Averaged 70 Miles an
Hour for 3,233 Miles.

Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun from
the London Times Service.
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DELHI, India, Dec. 26 (delayed).—
The time occupied in actual flying by
the Handley-Page airplane from Cairo
to Delhi was 47 hours 21 minutes for a
distance of 3,233 miles. The longest
stage of the flight was from Damascus
to Baghdad, which was 495 miles, and
occupied 6 hours and 53 minutes. The
next longest was from Karachi to
Nasirabad, a distance of 435 miles,
which was made in 6 hours and 25
minutes.

The country passed over appeared
from the air to be a desert, dotted at
intervals with villages. A curious in-
cident occurred when a rat came on
board at Charhar and was heard nib-
bling at the machinery. The animal's
career was terminated by falling out
of the plane at a height of 7,000 feet
above the sand of the desert.

Bomb Wounds Gen. Semenov.

By the Associated Press.
HARBIN, Dec. 25 (delayed).—Gen.
Semenov was wounded in the legs and
ten other persons were injured, when
a man wearing a uniform threw a
bomb in a theatre in China recently,
according to advices from that city.

The windows were destroyed and the
interior of the former royal apart-
ments is plainly visible from the
street. The west front of the palace
also was damaged heavily, while the
north walls of the royal stables were
riddled with shot and shells.

Weis was released just before noon
Tuesday. He spent the night in the
basement of the former royal stables.
Some of the more hot-headed sailors
were in favor of the immediate execu-
tion of Weis, but cooler heads opposed
this plan. The military commander,
however, was not spared humiliation
and some of the sailors proposed that
he be locked up in a small chamber
with the bodies of sailors and other
victims of Monday's fighting. That
he escaped violence and possible death
was due to the intervention of Socialist
leaders with the sailors.

Sailors Defy Republican Guards.

Fifty sailors, it is reported, are still
concentrated in the Red Palace, from
which most of them were driven Mon-
day by the Republican Guards. Twelve
hundred sailors are holding out in the
royal stables. Both groups have sent
out word that the buildings would
have to be razed before they surren-
dered.

Looting has been in progress in the
palace since Monday and by early
Tuesday many private possessions of
the former Emperor and former Em-
press had been carried away or de-
stroyed.

A report was in circulation Tuesday
afternoon that the marines were ex-
pecting heavy reinforcements from
Kiel and Wilhelmshaven.

MUTINOUS SAILORS
HOIST WHITE FLAG

Ex-Kaiser's Red Palace Now
in Government Control.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The mutinous
sailors who had been holding out in
the Red Palace at Berlin have hoisted
the white flag and have been allowed
to leave under guard, according to ad-
vices from Berlin sent by the Ex-
change Telegraph correspondent at
Amsterdam. Government troops, the
message adds, now occupy the palace
and the royal stables.

Almost one hundred persons were
killed in the street fighting which be-
gan in Berlin on Tuesday morning, ac-
cording to the latest reports from the
German capital, transmitted by the
Exchange Telegraph correspondent at
Copenhagen. The Republican Guards
swept several times to take the royal
stables and the headquarters of the
revolted sailors, but were repulsed.
A large number of the soldiers be-
longing to the Berlin Guard joined the
sailors, Vorstner's reports, and a few
of the Republican Guard, including
the Alexander and Franzer regiments,
followed their example.

When these reports were sent a
large number of armed civilians were

continuing to join the sailors, not only
at the royal stables, but in the Koe-
nigsstrasse. This street, with all its
houses, is reported in the hands of the
sailors, who are supported by the
Spartacists. They demand that Presi-
dent Ebert and Secretary Haase re-
sign and be replaced by Georg Ledeb-
hour and Dr. Karl Liebknecht.

Dr. Liebknecht, the advices add,
went to the Chancellors palace and
had a long conference with the Min-
isters, the result of which was un-
known.

Further fighting was anticipated, it
was added, as the Spartacists and the
sailors are said to have decided to at-
tempt to force the guards to return to
Potsdam. The latter were stationed
in Unter den Linden and on the Wer-
derschen Platz.

According to an Exchange Tele-
graph despatch from Copenhagen a
force of 800 sailors on Monday formed
a guard and seized the Red Castle, one
of the former royal palaces. They
blocked the main streets and entered
the public buildings and arrested Herr
Weis, the military commander of Ber-
lin, Herr Fischer, his adjutant, and
Dr. Bongard.

The Republican Guard, with ma-

chine guns and artillery, bombarded
the castle. Holes were made in the
walls, the porches were destroyed and
all the windows smashed. The bal-
cony from which former Emperor
William once made his speech in
which he declared "I know no parties,"
was partly smashed. The guard even-
tually occupied the castle, but the
sailors were still holding another large
building at the time the despatch was
filed. The square in front of the castle
was littered with stones and missiles.

REICHSBANK HEAD IS OUT.

Dr. Havenstein Had Directed Ger-
man War Finances.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Dr. Rudolf Haven-
stein, president of the Imperial Bank of
Germany (the Reichsbank) has re-
signed, according to an Exchange Tele-
graph despatch from Copenhagen.

Dr. Havenstein became president of
the Reichsbank in December, 1907, in
succession to Dr. Koch. The Reichs-
bank under his direction had charge of
normal war finances. He has been a
supporter of the Pan-German.

OUR Evening Clothes are
so conspicuously superior
to any other make in this
country that we often wonder
at our competitors' generosity
in letting us dominate the field
so completely.

Dress Coat and Trousers
\$40 upward
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers
\$35 upward
Dress Vests \$3.50 to \$12.00

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET



IDEAL guardians of the home!

Paris, Oct. 3.—A cable from America says that instead of turning swords into plowshares, the manufacturers are turning
radiators into grenades and shells. Apartment and home dwellers earnestly hope that after the war the American
Radiator Company will return to making boilers and radiators, which are equally hot stuff.

—From The Stars and Stripes, Army Newspaper.

Iron was so greatly needed for munitions for Our Boys that we stopped pushing the sale and
manufacture of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators. Now with the ending of the
War, coal economy again becomes the most urgent need and duty of all.

AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

With IDEAL-AMERICAN
heating there is no need
to burn high priced coal

IDEAL Boilers hold enough coal to last 24 hours. All IDEAL Boilers are or may be fitted with an ARCO
Temperature Regulator which automatically controls the draft- and check-dampers—giving you little to liberal
amount of heat to suit quick weather changes. Stops all fuel waste and saves "minding the fire,"
poking, and the fussing that is the aggravation of old-fashioned heating devices.

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IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators free you from the ancient pests of hod-
lifting, fire-poking, ash-sifting, coal-gas breathing, blackening, annual storing, repair
bills, fire-risk, etc. In all the world they have no equal—hence their use in over a
million stores, schools, churches, offices, public buildings, farm and city homes, old or
new, at home and abroad. Money put into these outfits is an investment—not an
expense. Accept no substitute! No higher than asked for ordinary makes. Fully
guaranteed.

To secure 5700 winter hours yearly of IDEAL heating comfort and
economy, and to guard your home forever, ask for book (free) "Ideal
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without tearing up or disturbing present heater until ready to start
fire in the IDEAL.

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